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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/706,336	11/12/2003	Mark Weber	NOVA 9250	6814
1338	7590	06/01/2006	EXAMINER	
KENNETH H. JOHNSON P.O. BOX 630708 HOUSTON, TX 77263			CHEVALIER, ALICIA ANN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1772	
DATE MAILED: 06/01/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

RESPONSE TO AMENDMENT

1. Claims 1-3 are pending in the application.
2. Amendments to the claims, filed on March 16, 2006, have been entered in the above-identified application.

REJECTIONS

3. **The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whetten et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,804,660) in view of deGroot et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,747,594).

Whetten discloses a container (*col. 2, lines 2-7*) having a nominal volume of 100 mL to 12 L (*col. 2, line 5, 16 ounces is equivalent to 473 mL and 1 gallon is equivalent 3.8 L*) prepared by injection molding (*col. 1, line 48*) of ethylene copolymer (*col. 1, lines 20-28*). The ethylene copolymer resin is characterized by a density from 0.950 g/cc to 0.955 g/cc (*col. 10, lines 21-25*) and a viscosity less than 3.5 Pascal seconds (*col. 7, lines 32-35, 0.01 kpoise is equivalent to 1 Pascal second and 15 kpoise is equivalent to 1500 Pascal seconds*) and a molecular weight distribution from 2.2 to 2.8 (*col. 8, lines 60-62*).

Whetten fails to disclose the Vicat softening point and the hexane extractable content.

deGroot discloses ethylene copolymer for food storage containers (*col. 1, lines 30-35*) exhibiting a low hexane extractives and a high Vicat softening point (*col. 2, lines 10-41*). A high Vicat softening point promotes heat resistivity and are more economically prepared (*col. 2, lines 4-20*). A low level of hexane extractives indicates a lower tendency for low molecular weight impurities or polymers fractions to migrate into sensitive packaged goods such as foodstuffs in food contact applications (*col. 1, lines 49-53*).

Therefore, the exact Vicat softening point and hexane extractable content of the contained is deemed to be a result effective variable with regard to the heat resistivity. It would require routine experimentation to determine the optimum value of a result effective variable, such as Vicat softening point and hexane extractable content, in the absence of a showing of criticality in the claimed Vicat softening point and hexane extractable content. *In re Boesch*, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980), *In re Woodruff*, 16 USPQ2d 1934, 1936 (Fed. Cir. 1990). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by have a high Vicat softening point and a low level of hexane extractives in order to promotes heat resistivity and are more economically prepared (*col. 2, lines 4-20*) and lower the tendency for low molecular weight impurities or polymers fractions to migrate into sensitive packaged goods such as foodstuffs in food contact applications (*col. 1, lines 49-53*).

The combination of Whetten and deGroot disclose all the limitations of the ethylene copolymer used to make the container. Therefore, the claimed average test drop height point value and total impact energy required for wall failure is deemed to be inherent, unless Applicant presents evidence from which the Examiner could reasonably conclude that the claimed product differs in kind from those of the prior art.

ANSWERS TO APPLICANT'S ARGUMENTS

5. Applicant's arguments in the response filed March 16, 2006 regarding the previous rejection of record have been considered but are moot since the rejections have been withdrawn.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Chevalier whose telephone number is (571) 272-1490. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Pyon, can be reached on (571) 272-1498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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5/30/06



ALICIA CHEVALIER
PRIMARY EXAMINER